

IN THE FATHERLAND.

Mr. Campbell Writes About the Life of the Common People.

AGRICULTURAL LIFE IN GERMANY.

Low Wages and High Prices of Living—A Comparison Which Shows in a Most Striking Manner That the American Workingman is Better Off Than His European Brother—Over Population of Germany the Cause. Yet With All This the People are Happy and Contented—Germany the Most Delightful Country in Europe, Barring the Fact That It is a Country of Toil and Hardship for the Laboring Classes.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

HOMBURG, GERMANY, July 25.—This day one month ago I sent you my first letter from Germany. I had then been in the country seven weeks. I have now been in it a little over eleven weeks, and it occurs to me that if I am to follow up my first letter with another one or two while in the country I had better set about doing so without further delay. As usual you see that I am not hurrying through the country, and if you will look at the map you will perceive that I am only about 125 miles north of Baden-Baden where I wrote my former letter, and also that I am only just a little outside of the South Germany that I entered from the Alps as far back as the seventh day of May last. In other words, I have only traveled thus far in five of the twenty odd states or provinces of Germany, viz: Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hessen-Nassau. These provinces embrace all of South Germany and some little of the Rhine border.

Some of your readers may suppose from this enumeration of provinces that Germany must be a very extensive country. Well, it is an extensive country from a European standpoint. As a matter of fact it embraces one-eighth part of all Europe, but still, as viewed from an American standpoint, it is simply the equivalent of one great big American state. Indeed, you could see Germany down in the midst of our largest state and then have an West Virginia. And yet, large as it is that one great state of ours, it is of course not to be compared in any respect save that of mere territory to the empire of Germany. No tourist, foreign or domestic, need spend three months in Texas to see and appreciate it all, but no tourist can see and understand Germany in that limited time, even if able to speak the language of the country. The difference in the language the difference between a new, raw and undeveloped country and an old, historic, populous and highly developed one. Some day, no doubt, Germany (48,000,000), instead of her present 2,000,000, and possibly at some time in the distant future she may compete with her in the variety and character of her attractions; but that day is some distance ahead. And speaking of that, I have asked myself more than once since I have been here what West Virginia will be like when she comes to have as many people per square mile as Germany (say 250), in stead of her present population of about 30. For instance, what will the Pan-Handle counties be like when that day arrives, for of course when the state as a whole comes to have as many people to the square mile as Germany has to-day, the Pan-Handle will then be as populous as the Rhine provinces of Germany, and will have, as they have, 350 to 450 to the square mile. In that day the little agricultural county of Brooke for instance will be as densely populated as the little district of Hessen-Nassau in which I am at present sojourning, for inherently the soil in Brooke is better than it is here. It is made productive artificially here, by expensive and persistent fertilization. Brooke has about 6,000 people to-day, or say 75 to the square mile. In the year nineteen hundred and — she will have quite possibly as dense a population as Hessen-Nassau (for of course all Europe will continue to flock to our shores), and the conditions of life in that event will be much the same as they are here, for remember that we are not Americanizing Europe in America so fast or so decidedly in certain respects as Europe is Europeanizing America. In other words, incredible as it may now seem, she will have say 20,000 people, and then not so densely populated as some parts of Germany not so rich agriculturally. But the agricultural situation in those days will be quite radically changed, whether for better or worse you yourselves shall judge at the end of this letter.

THE GREAT INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is the great industry in Germany, as it is in America, by which the great majority of people live and must live. As population increases with the tillage of the soil must become more and more minute, thorough and exhaustive. Large holdings of land must give place to small and still smaller holdings, and five acres or three acres or two or even one acre must become holdings of importance. Hand in hand with this pressure of population upon the soil for subsistence severe economies and universal labor must be the rule. It is so here in Germany—has gradually become more and more so—and it is the same in France and all over Europe. Once in Germany, in the days for instance of Barbarossa, they had not so many people to the square mile as has West Virginia to-day, and at the close of the Thirty Years' war in the 17th century, they had a still less number; only about 24. And yet, since then, by natural increase alone, and in spite of wars and the untold millions that have emigrated, Germany has 250 people to the square mile to-day on all her land, good and bad, mountains and valleys, and the struggle for existence on the part of men, women and children is something intense.

"The thing that hath been is that which shall be." So we are told on high authority even if experience did not teach us the same thing, and the application of the text is simply this, that "the thing that hath been" (and now is) in Germany is exactly the thing that will be in the United States, and particularly in the desirable parts of the country—such as the Ohio Valley. In imagination I try to look forward and picture a parallel between what I see here to-day and what some person, perchance as yet unborn, will see in the Pan-Handle of West Virginia. As I said a while back, the situation will be radically changed in those days. The big farms with manorial mansions in the midst of them (as out on Short Creek), standing a mile or so apart, will, as a rule, have disappeared, and on their

sites will be agricultural hamlets or villages, the dwellers in which will be the tillers of the soil, as is the case here. Each cottager will till his few acres, and he and his wife, his boys and his girls will work long hours on these acres, and will live substantially in the same way in all respects, in food and dress, as they are living here to-day. Why not? What's to hinder it? What's to help it? Germany is a highly civilized country; in fact, is famous for her high civilization; and yet the toil and the life of the masses is just as I have suggested it. The condition of agricultural work especially, and of work generally, is long hours and poor pay.

At this season of the year (harvest) a man works from dawn in the morning until sunset in the evening for two to three marks (50 to 75 cents) and a woman works the same hours for say two-thirds of what he gets, and children also for two-thirds of what the mother gets, and all "find" themselves. I go along the highways now every day and see those brawny and industrious people hard at work. Sometimes, where they can speak a little English, I talk with them, and sometimes I talk through a German friend. It is a daily sight to see women bareheaded and sometimes barefooted working in the fields, especially where they are hoeing or weeding the root crops. They bend their backs beneath the sun all the day long to the cutting of the grain with sickles, and they are as tanned and weather beaten as so many sailors. Their very hair seemed parched and dried up. They rake hay in the meadows and they bind up and shock the sheaves of barley and rye after the reapers. They ditched the wagon, leading often two cows and the load on its way to the village. That they have a care worn as well as a masculine look goes without saying. How could it be otherwise?

HOW THEY LIVE.

How do many of these people live? That is, what do they eat? We can see for ourselves what they wear. I will tell you the story of their diet as it has been told to me time and time again. They take some bread early in the morning, and with it sometimes coffee and sometimes spirits, as the case may be. At 9 o'clock they take some more bread and with it, perhaps some cheese and some beer. At half past 12 they have soup, one or two vegetables (carrot, artichoke or cabbage), possibly some sausage or other meat, and also some wine or beer, and at 4 in the afternoon some more bread and beer, and at evening the noon meal is repeated, in whole or part. This is the full average rather in fact the best schedule of diet furnished to me. Meals by no means a daily article of food, even once per day, in every house, and in some houses it is not seen three times a week. You must know that meat is not cheap over here. For that matter no sort of diet scarcely is as cheap as with us, and occasionally I am addicted to quoting the local market reports of the INTELLIGENCER as they come to hand, in order to show them here how much cheaper meat, potatoes, onions, radishes, cucumbers, beans, peas and the like are in Wheeling, with its 35,000 people, than here in Homburg with its 8,000. I have even gone to the bill of fare at a Wheeling hotel, where a dinner is to be had for 50 to 75 cents, such as is furnished nowhere in Germany for that money. And when you tell the average German restaurant man that there are places like Van Kuren's and Martin Thornton's where you get ham and eggs, and bread and butter, and coffee for 1 mark (25 cents) he simply doesn't believe you. They cannot understand how a man can get a dollar per day for common labor and yet get a square meal for a quarter.

CONSULAR TESTIMONY.

When I was in Frankfurt-on-the-Main the other day I stopped in and had a talk with the Vice Consul, (a former Belmont county, Ohio, boy, Mr. Alvesto S. Hogue, who was born and raised out at Belmont Station, and in the course of conversation about relative costs of living here and in America, I said to him, "Is it true, Mr. Hogue, that a working man's working clothes in Germany cost less than in our country?" "No," said he, "it is not true. They cannot be had cheaper here than there." Now the same thing is my observation and information pretty much everywhere I go. As Mr. Mason, the Consul General subsequently said to me, "the way a working man lives all over here is explainable by the small amount on which he lives." The Consul at Stuttgart, Mr. Louis Gatschall, made, as I recall it, the same statement to me in regard to a working man's working clothes, and all Americans whom I have met, official and unofficial, have the same story to tell as regards the cost of meats and other articles of diet.

With an American friend of mine, with whom I occasionally discuss politics, I went into a meat shop the other day at Baden-Baden and asked the price of a ham that, we happened to observe. What do you suppose was the price? Why fifty-eight cents (two marks and forty pennings) per pound by the cut (that is, one, two or more slices), and one mark and sixty pennings, or say forty cents, by the whole ham. For that matter I have pages of quotations, gathered here and there, that I am sure would astonish you if they were all tabulated. For instance here are some prices that were furnished me on the 19th of this month by the landlord of the house at which we are stopping, viz:

New potatoes.....	4 c
New peas.....	5 c
New beans.....	5 c
New corn.....	15 c
New spinach.....	12 c
New lentils.....	7 1/2 c
New cauliflower.....	12 to 15 cents apiece.
New turnips, 5 cents apiece.	
New carrots, 10 cents per bunch.	
Best beef.....	41 c
Second quality beef.....	37 c
Neck of mutton.....	34 c
Mutton mutton.....	34 c
Neck of mutton.....	16 c
Veal cutlets.....	40 c
Veal roasts.....	40 c
Ham (by the ham).....	24 c
Bacon (by the piece).....	22 1/2 c

In the United States we hold as the proper gospel of political economy that one of two things should be the cause as respects labor, viz—either that wages should be higher, if the cost of living is to be higher, or that if wages are to be below the price of living should be correspondingly low. But that this is not the case over here is overwhelmingly shown by the indisputable prices paid for wages and for living.

The Consul General at Frankfurt has furnished me official figures in the matter of wages in various districts of Germany for agricultural work, and they run from thirty-five to fifty cents per day for men, from twenty-two to thirty-five cents for women, and from twenty to twenty-five cents for boys and girls. And as it is as respects unskilled or also it is as respects skilled labor, it is poorly paid; its wages do not correspond to the cost of living. For instance, carpenters who are required to go to work, summer and winter, at six in the morning get four to five marks, or from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per day, and "find" themselves. Stonemasons go to work at five and get five marks (\$1.25) per day. Blacksmiths are the poorest paid apparently, of all the trades people. They have very long hours, long-

er than any body else, and get only six or seven marks per week and their board.

PRICE OF SKILLED LABOR.

Near Baden-Baden there is an establishment where they make artificial limbs, and of course the workmen have to be of a highly skilled class. The wife of the proprietor, who could speak English, gave me the prices paid to journeymen. They get \$1.25 per day where they board themselves and \$3.75 per week and their board. They board part of their force in the family, and of course the living is above the average. She gave me the daily regimen as follows: Breakfast at 7 a. m., consisting of coffee, bread and butter. At 10 a. m., beer and bread. At noon, soup, meat, vegetables and beer. At 3 p. m., beer and bread. At 7 p. m., soup, salad and a little meat or boiled eggs.

Germany is a land of labor—of hard toil and poor living for the masses—but not, as I believe, an unhappy land. Some one said to me: "The German people love to work." I hardly know exactly what this means, but I suppose it means that they are happy in their work as a rule. And while they are not as light-hearted as the French people, perhaps, they do nevertheless as much as possible "extract the sunbeams from the cucumber." They are people of a simple and admirable life, of homely and rugged virtues, of a sense of duty, and of truth and honesty. It is pleasant to meet with them wherever you find them—in the high or low walks of life—for everywhere they have these general characteristics. Then, too, they are always polite. I have never yet seen a quarrel or an altercation in Germany. They have the greatest possible respect for law and order. They have "the patience of a beast of burden." They do not expect much in this world beyond work and their simple pleasures. They love music and dancing, and also a glass of beer several times per day. Still you never see anybody drunk or quarrelsome.

I shall leave Germany with a feeling that I have seen the most attractive country in Europe right here, albeit all the countries I have yet seen have been attractive. Of course I am seeing it at its best in the summer time. Those highly cultivated landscapes of Germany will be like a dream to me hereafter. They will be apples of gold in pictures of silver. I am sure, if I had been born in Germany, as I frequently tell my friends, and had gone in my youth to America, and had accumulated a small fortune, I should have been tempted back to my native landscape to end my days.

A Thriving City.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., August 7.—The assessor's enumeration of voters just completed shows that Huntington has made wonderful strides in a forward direction in population in the last two years. Supported by the postoffice statistics the enumeration shows a population in Huntington of 15,000 people, an increase in two years, since the national census of 1890, of fifty per cent, or 5,000 people. This is a wonderful record, and shows Huntington to be the most thriving city in West Virginia.

WHAT THEY WEIGH.

Two and one-half teaspoonfuls, level, of the best brown sugar weigh one pound. Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or flour weighs one ounce. Two teaspoonfuls, well heaped, of coffee "A" sugar weigh one pound. One pint, heaped, of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces. Two teaspoonfuls of soft butter, well packed, weigh one pound. One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound. Two teaspoonfuls, level, of granulated sugar, weigh one pound. One quart of sifted flour, well heaped, weighs one pound. One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces. One pint of coffee "A" sugar weighs twelve ounces. Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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An Epidemic of Bloody Flux.

Last summer the flux raged here to a fearful extent. About five miles north of here at the Whiteside graveyard there were five victims of this dreadful disease buried in one day. The doctors could do nothing with the disease. When my family was taken, I went to Walter Brothers, of Waltersburg, and told them the situation. They said, give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy; that they had sent out several hundred bottles into the infected district and "every day we hear how this medicine is curing them. So far we have not heard of its failing in a single instance." I went to giving it and could soon see the good effects and a cure was the result. Anyone in doubt about these facts may write to me—L. C. ELLIS, Rock, Pope Co., Illinois. For sale by druggists.

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